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THE NORTH AMERICAN SPECIES OF THE GENUS ISOCHAEOTHRIPS MOULTON (Thysanoptera, Thripidae)

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To this genus must be assigned *Dictyothrips reticulatus* D. L. Crawford; and as I find no characters in the description of *Isochaetothrips dampfi* Priesner by which these two can be separated, the latter is omitted from the key.

With the exception of *davidsoni* Moulton, where the sculpture is not mentioned, all the described North American species have the head and prothorax above with very fine and close, transverse, anastomosing striae, well illustrated in Crawford's original description of *reticulatus*.

KEY TO FEMALES

1. Body yellow, with a median, longitudinal brown stripe.....
gardeniae, new species.
- Body entirely brown..... 2
2. Wings brown, clear basally..... *reticulatus* (Crawford).
- Wings brown, without a basal hyaline band..... 3
3. Pronotum with 5 pairs of posterior marginal setae, of which the second and fourth are longer..... *davidsoni* Moulton.
- Pronotum with 3 pairs of posterior marginal setae, the inner pair longest
striatus Hood.

Isochaetothrips reticulatus (Crawford)

Dictyothrips reticulatus Crawford, 1910, Pomona Col. Journ. Ent. 2: 156, Fig. 64A.

Described from Guadalajara, Mexico.

The collection of the United States National Museum contains a number of specimens from Mexico taken at Brownsville, Tex., by plant quarantine inspectors, mostly on *Gardenia*.

Isochaetothrips davidsoni Moulton

Isochaetothrips davidsoni Moulton, 1936, Brooklyn Ent. Soc. Bul. 31 (2): 64.

Described from Idaho.

The apparent lack of close striae on head and thorax and the five pairs of prothoracic posterior marginal setae, with the second and fourth longest, are very suggestive of a *Frankliniella* of the *minuta* (Moulton) series.

Isochaetothrips striatus Hood

Isochaetothrips striatus Hood, 1935, N. Y. Ent. Soc. Jour. 43: 166, pl. XII, Figs. 1-4.

Described from Panama.

Isochaetothrips dampfi Priesner

Isochaetothrips dampfi Priesner, 1933, Wien. Ent. Ztg. 50: 51.

Described from Cordoba, Mexico.

As no authentic material is at hand, this species, as stated above, cannot be placed, nor can it be definitely put as a synonym of *reticulatus* (Crawford).

Isochaetothrips gardeniae, new species

Female holotype (macropterous).—Length 1.33 mm. Yellow, deeper in thorax where slightly washed with brownish; with a distinct median brown stripe extending from back of eyes to and including tergum VIII, on head the brown extending laterad about to middle of eyes, narrowing to base of head, on thorax narrower than at base of head, on abdomen consisting of an almost semicircular mark basad on each tergum, the straight margin cephalad, the marks almost of equal size on terga II-VI, where they are wider than the thoracic mark and successively smaller on VII and VIII, that on tergum I the smallest; ocellar crescents dark crimson; antenna dark brown, darkest on segments I-II, V apically, and VI-VIII, antenna III with pedicel whitish, very lightly tinged with brownish, base of segment whitish, very gradually shading to brown at cirlet of major setae where darkest, thence lighter and whitish very lightly tinged brownish beyond trichome; IV similarly colored but darker and beyond trichome light brown; V whitish basally, the pedicel slightly darker;

forewing dark brown, distinctly lighter at extreme tip, hyaline at extreme base and with the anterior margin in front of main vein subhyaline as far distad as insertion of basal seta on hind vein, the outer half of this subhyaline area extending well back of main vein; anal lobe brown, darkest distad; legs clear light yellow.

Head almost as long as wide, eyes somewhat protruding, cheeks about evenly convex to eyes and base of head, behind ocelli with transverse anastomosing striae, distinctly farther apart than are those on pronotum, in front of ocelli with similar but finer and closer, rather indistinct striae; eyes pilose; interocellar setae inserted on each side of median ocellus, about 30 μ long; inner postocular seta directly back of lateral ocellus, about as long as, but much more slender than, interocellars; ocelli in a close triangle, the posterior pair 28 μ apart, 16 μ in diameter, 12 μ from eye, and 16 μ from the somewhat smaller median ocellus; frontal costa notched medially; antenna slender, with segments III and IV vasiform; trichomes on III and IV long, sense cone on inner side of VI extending well beyond apex of VII.

Thorax with the pronotal striae even, about 2-3 μ apart, mostly broken rather than anastomosing; setae brown, with the inner posterior angular and the inner posterior marginal setae distinctly darker and the outer posterior angular almost hyaline; three pairs of posterior marginal setae, the inner much longer and stronger than the others; mesoscutum as closely transversely striate as s pronotum, metascutum also as closely but longitudinally striate, its median pair of setae remote from base, 40 μ apart, both pairs brown; fore vein of anterior wing with 3 (+2 minute) basal setae followed by a row of 14-17 setae (interrupted when only 14); hind vein with 13-14 setae, these all brown as are wing fringes.

Abdomen not distinctly sculptured; comb on tergum VIII complete, of long, slender teeth, 20-22 μ medially; setae hyaline with those on VIII-X brown; tergum X not split open above.

Measurements (in microns): Head, median length 140, width across eyes 152, greatest width across cheeks 148, least width at back of eyes 140, least basal width 136; pronotum, median length 132, greatest 180; pterothorax, median length 208, greatest width 236; setae, prothoracic posterior angulars, inner 64, outer 52, inner posterior marginal 28; on tergum IX, median 98, lateral 100, ventrolateral 84; on X, inner 88, outer 84.

Antenna.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Length.....	28	40	66	58	38	52	10	16
Width.....	32	28	22	20	18	20	8	6

Male allotype (macropterous).—Length 1.2 mm. Very similar to the female but the median brown stripe extending only onto tergum VI, with mark on I obsolete; apices of antennal segments III and IV light brown (in most paratypes, however, fully as light colored as in females), forewing not so dark as in female and becoming lighter in color from about middle of wing to apex; basal group of 5 setae on fore vein all well developed, beyond them 14-15 setae, hind vein with 12.

Antenna.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	24	34	54	45	32	42	9	14

Type locality.—Mexico.

Additional locality.—Chicacao, Guatemala.

The holotype bears the date December 29, 1937, the allotype, February 8, 1941.

Type Catalog No. 57233, United States National Museum.

Described from 25 female and 6 male specimens, taken at Brownsville, Tex., by various plant quarantine inspectors, on flowers from Mexico, on various dates throughout the year. All are from flowers of *Gardenia* with the exception of one female on roses, and three females and the allotype, in which the host, *Gardenia*, is queried.

The material from Guatemala consists of two females taken in January 1945 with numerous nymphs on seedlings of *Cinchona* sp. to which it is said to do considerable injury.

**MINUTES OF THE 553d REGULAR MEETING OF THE
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON
MARCH 1, 1945**

The 553d regular meeting of the Society was held at 8 P. M., Thursday, March 1, 1945, in Room 43 of the National Museum with President Poos presiding. There were 42 members and 19 visitors present. The minutes of the previous meeting were read, corrected, and approved.

New members were elected as follows:

- Mary J. Edmands, Editorial Office, Bur. Ent. & Plant Quar.
- Dr. Linsley J. Gressitt, 3732A Keokuk St., St. Louis, 16, Mo.
- Dr. Eugene C. Holst, Div. of Bee Culture, Bur. Ent. & Plant Quar.
- Dr. Tsai-Yu Hsiao, 3048 S. Abingdon St., Arlington, Va.
- Mrs. Grace W. Martin, Editorial Office, Bur. Ent. & Plant Quar.
- Alice V. Renk, Editorial Office, Bur. Ent. & Plant Quar.
- Dr. Donald F. Starr, Div. of Insecticide Investigations, Bur. Ent. and
and Plant Quar.

Mr. C. M. Gjullin gave an account of experimental work with DDT against deer flies, *Chrysops discalis* in Summer Lake Valley, Oregon. His paper will be published in the Proceedings of the Society.

Dr. Townes asked if the work had thrown any light on the food habits of *Chrysops* larvae and Mr. Gjullin replied in the negative.

Dr. E. A. Back exhibited specimens of *Prostephanus punctatus* and *Tetrastichus carpatus*. He supplied the following notes:

Prostephanus punctatus Say is here reported for the first time as a pest of economic importance. During December, 1943, infested cane syrup barrel staves were received from Cairo, Ga., badly damaged by the burrows of the insect. Much loss of syrup was reported taking place, both on the farm where the barrels are filled by the cane grower and in the warehouse at the factory where the syrup is blended and otherwise processed for packaging in tin or glass. An investigation of the damage being done at Cairo, during August, 1944,